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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/049,348	01/30/2002	Maxine Gowen	P50965	9940
20462 75	90 11/25/2003		EXAMI	NER
	E BEECHAM CORPOR	CRIARES, THEODORE J		
CORPORATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY-US, UW2220 P. O. BOX 1539 KING OF PRUSSIA, PA 19406-0939			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1617	
			DATE MAILED: 11/25/2003	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

1						
		plication No.	Applicant(s)			
		0/049,348	GOWEN ET AL.			
Office Action Summa	<i>ry</i> Ex	aminer	Art Unit			
	Th	eodore J. Criares	1617			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERI THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COM - Extensions of time may be available under the prafter SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of the lif the period for reply specified above is less than If NO period for reply is specified above, the maxi - Failure to reply within the set or extended period and the company of the property of the property of the company o	MUNICATION. ovisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). is communication. thirty (30) days, a reply within mum statutory period will applied to the cause or reply will, by statute, cause nonths after the mailing date	In no event, however, may a reply be in the statutory minimum of thirty (30) o bly and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fro is the application to become ABANDOI	timely filed lays will be considered timely. om the mailing date of this communication. NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
1) Responsive to communication	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 September 2003.					
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL.	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>8</u> is/a 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☑ Claim(s) <u>1-7</u> is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected	6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-7</u> is/are rejected.					
Application Papers						
	s/are: a) accepte y objection to the draw cluding the correction is	ring(s) be held in abeyance. So required if the drawing(s) is	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152. Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a a) All b) Some * c) Non 1. Certified copies of the p 2. Certified copies of the p 3. Copies of the certified copies of the p application from the Inte * See the attached detailed Office 13) Acknowledgment is made of a certified copies.	claim for foreign price of: nority documents had price of the priority of the	ve been received. ve been received in Applic locuments have been rece CT Rule 17.2(a)). le certified copies not recei ority under 35 U.S.C. § 11 ntence of the specification onal application has been re ority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 11	ation No ived in this National Stage ived. 9(e) (to a provisional application) or in an Application Data Sheet. eceived. 20 and/or 121 since a specific			
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)			ary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)			
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Re 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO- 			al Patent Application (PTO-152)			



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CLAIMS 1-8 ARE PRESENTED FOR EXAMINATION

Applicant's election with traverse of Group I, claims 1-7, the use of calcilytic compounds and an effective amount of an anti-resorptive agent in Paper No. 8 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that restriction is not required under 35 U.S.C. 371 because the compounds share a common operation as found by their mechanism of action (calcilytic compounds in combination with anti resporptives and a common effect (treatment of **diseases** outlined in the specification. This is not found persuasive because there is no clear teaching which diseases are treated with which combination of agents. Further, there is a lack of teaching in the specification which compounds are anabolic and which compounds are calcilytic.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claims 1-7 have been examined as though the claimed compounds of claim 2 are calcilytic compounds and the disease to be treated is osteoporosis.

Claim 8 is withdrawn from consideration.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for compounds which show a synergistic activity, does not reasonably provide enablement for fail to show such an activity. The



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specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. The examples in the specification illustrate the combination of the calcilytic compound N-[(2R-Hydroxy-3-[(3-chloro-2-cyano)phenoxy-propyl)]-1,1-dimethyl-2-(2-naphthyl)ethyl amine and estrogen (an anti-resorptive agent). There is a lack of any other evidence in the specification which illustrates a combination as claimed has an effect of treating osteoporosis.

The claims have been examined as a method of treating osteoporosis with calcilytic compound N-[(2R-Hydroxy-3-[(3-chloro-2-cyano)phenoxy-propyl)]-1,1-dimethyl-2-(2-naphthyl)ethyl amine and estrogen.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Del Mar et al. (6,432,656) and Samour et al. (4,125,621).

Del Mar et al teach at column 4 lines 15-20 the use of the compounds taught therein can be administered to treat osteoporosis. Compounds within applicants' claims

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are encompased in the generic formula as set forth at column 2, lines 33-67, and examples 57 and 60. These teachings obviate that the compound N-[(2R-Hydroxy-3-[(3-chloro-2-cyano)phenoxy-propyl)]-1,1-dimethyl-2-(2-naphthyl)ethyl amine can treat a patient suffering with osteoporosis.

-Samour et al. disclose at column1, lines 35-62 that estrogen is used in the treatment of osteoporosis.

As stated in In re Kerkhoven, 626 F.2d 846, 205 USPQ 1069, at page 1072 (CCPA 1980):

"It is prima facie obvious to combine two compositions each of which is taught by the prior art to be useful for the same purpose, in order to form a third composition which is to be used for the very same purpose. In re Susi, 58 CCPA 1074, 1079-80, 440 F.2d 442, 445, 169 USPQ 423, 426 (1971); In re Crockett, 47 CCPA 1018, 1020-21, 279 F.2d 274, 276-277, 126 USPQ 186, 188 (CCPA 1960). As this court explained in Crockett, the idea of combining them flows logically from their having been individually taught in the prior art. "In this application it would have been prima facie obvious to administer."

stated in In re Kerkhoven, 626 F.2d 846, 205 USPQ 1069, at page 1072 (CCPA 1980):

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In this application it would have been prima facie obvious to administer N-[(2R-Hydroxy-3-[(3-chloro-2-cyano)phenoxy-propyl)]-1,1-dimethyl-2-(2-naphthyl)ethyl amine and estrogen to treat osteoporosis.

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The test of obviousness is "whether the teachings of the prior art, taken as a

whole, would have made obvious the claimed invention." In re Gorman, 933 F.2d 982,

18 USPQ 2d 1885, (Fed. Cir. 1991). In view of the above rejection it is deemed that

the evidence presented has established a prima facie case of obviousness. is

presented.

The data presented by the applicants has been carefully reviewed. However,

there is a lack of clear explaination how the exemplified combination results in a

synergistic or more than an additive effect as claimed in claims 6 and 7

None of the claims are allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Theodore J. Criares whose telephone number is 308-

4607. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30 A.M. to 5:00P.M. Monday

through Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Sreenivasan Padmanabhan can be reached on 305-1877. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-

746-6897.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 308-1235.

heodore J. Criares

Primary Examiner

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tjc



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11/24/03